

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG,—
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1892. [16

INTIMATION

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor and for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG, 5th September, 1902.

In the absence of detailed news from Shanghai with regard to the Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty it is difficult to make out the exact course which events have taken during the past few days, and comment therefore has seemed superfluous. REUTER'S telegrams have brought us what little information has reached Hongkong with reference to the treaty. From these it appears that after Sir JAMES MACKAY and the Chinese commissioners had arrived at an understanding the terms of the agreement were sent to Peking and on the 29th ultimo the Imperial approval was telegraphed to Shanghai. It was then expected that the treaty would be signed on the next day, the 30th ultimo, to come into force on the last day of October. Thus all seemed settled. REUTER'S despatch of the 31st August announced the publication of an Imperial decree abolishing *lekin*. Later on the same day, however, the same agency announced that the treaty had not been signed on the 30th, Sir JAMES MACKAY refusing to sign owing to certain indefiniteness in the wording of the Imperial decree. The terms of the treaty, explained the telegram, were not questioned, but the matter was simply one of interpretation of the treaty. In to-day's issue appears a telegram from London, which states that the following is quoted in the *Peking Gazette* as part of the edict:—"*lekin* will be abolished when all the foreign governments have agreed to the proposed increase in the import and export duties." As the two measures were intended to balance each other and the Chinese government has given its sanction to the treaty it might have been supposed by

those unacquainted with China that definite terms had been arrived at. Those who are acquainted with Chinese methods, on the other, will exhibit no surprise. It would be satisfactory, nevertheless, to learn from Shanghai what exactly happened during the last days of August.

Another day free from plague was reported at noon yesterday.

H.M.S.S. *Argonaut*, *Goliath*, and *Ocean* have proceeded to Weihaiwei from Japan, and the gunboats *Esperanto* and *Robin* are at Hankow and Macao respectively.

We received the following typhoon warning from the U.S.C. naval-General yesterday afternoon, dated Manila Observatory, 4th September, 3 p.m.:—"New depression off the E. of N. Luzon."

The U.S. revenue cruiser *Luton*, one of the ten being built for the U.S. Philippine Government by Messrs. S. C. Fairbank, Boyd & Co., went on her official trial at Shanghai on the 27th ult.

The following appointments have been notified at the Admiralty:—Lieutenants—H. F. C. Kitchener, to the *Tanar*; for destroyers in reserve, and J. M. Maxwell Scott, to the *Goliath*, undated.

The ferry-launch *Morning Star* became jammed between the guiding-piers and the wharf at Kowloon yesterday morning about half-past ten, and was extricated with some difficulty. The accident occasioned a delay of about fifteen minutes.

A reconciliation has taken place in the local carpenters' strike. The men resumed work generally at the beginning of the week, evidently in the belief that their action would result in the granting of the desired increase of wages, but as this was not forthcoming they have shown their feeling in the matter by again leaving the masters in the lurch.

The entertainment to be given in the City Hall on Saturday, 13th inst., on behalf of the Brothers Francis, promises to be a highly successful one. Besides numerous musical items, the programme includes exhibitions of cutlass drill and physical exercise by men from the British war-vessels in port. The tickets are selling well.

In the *Stag Hotel* on Wednesday evening the chief and first-class petty officers of H.M.S. *Tamar* gave a dinner to celebrate the occasion of the arrival of relief and that of the departure of old shipmates. The dinner was a very enjoyable and successful one, and in the evening a concert which followed the Francis Brothers, who are arranging an entertainment in the City Hall for Saturday, the 13th inst., lent their assistance.

The *Straits Times* of the 28th ult. says:—Owing to the troubles in the North of Siam Chinese shippers have for the past weeks been somewhat wary of shipping goods there and, as a matter of fact, had in some cases altogether stopped doing so. The reassuring news received of late, however, has changed this state of affairs and for the past few days the usual shipments have been resumed.

In reference to the complaint made by our *Taiyuanfu* correspondent, that letters addressed to the province of Shansi are often sent to the town of Shansi, says the *N.O. Daily News*, it must be explained, in justice to the British Post Office here, that the blunder is committed in Hongkong. The covers were sent to the British Post Office here for inspection, and they all bore the Hongkong post mark. All the northern and river port mails by English and German packets are sorted and bagged for each port separately at Hongkong. The British P.O. does not make up any closed bag for Shansi of letters by French packets, the few that do come being handed over for transmission to the Imperial Chinese Post.

A correspondent at Nganlu, Hupeh, writes to the *N.O. Daily News*:—"Encouraged by the pioneer journey of the British gunboat *Teal*, our German friends decided to send a gunboat up the Han, as far as Hsiangyang. News reached the officials that a German gunboat left Hankow on a certain date, and might be expected at Nganlu in a week's time. We waited for that gunboat, and many enquiries were made, but it did not arrive. I found out afterwards that the gunboat went up as far as Hsiangyang, half-way between Nganlu and Hankow, and for some reason turned back and returned to the centre, so the German flag has not been seen on these upper reaches yet. One wonders if our friends are concession hunting. There is a noble stretch of sand between the city and the river, but nothing else worth having

The *Peking* correspondent of the *N.O. Daily News* writes:—"A gentleman who recently visited Newchwang says the Russians are making all preparation for their retirement from Manchuria at an early date, and expresses the belief that they will do so. At the same time he admits that they are not likely to give up some of the places on which they have spent considerable sums, such as Newchwang and Tielin Bay, nor to retire without some sort of equivalent for what they supposed they had acquired here, nor even then to make an absolute relinquishment of their claims upon that country. Notwithstanding these 'preparations,' it will require a great deal of evidence, in view of recent events and past history, to convince most observers that there will be any proper 'retirement' till they see the movement actually begun. In fact, the presumption at present is all the other way. The claws will be sheathed while the clutch will be maintained, and Tibet will probably be the *quid pro quo* for the sheathed claw."

The Kaiser intends to visit King Edward in November next.

Sir Francis Lovell, who started out last year on a tour of the Empire in the interests of the London School of Tropical Medicine, and visited this port on his journey, has reached home again, fortified by a formidable mass of valuable information for the institution he represents.

There are great dissensions in the Hongwanji, the Shin sect of Buddhists of Japan, the hereditary Lord Abbot, Conot O'ani, being a man of most immoral habits, it is alleged. On the other hand, we see in one journal that the charge against the Lord Abbot is of "prodigality."

At a place near Poon, India, the other day a woman found a shell and handed it to some labourers whom she asked to break it to pieces, saying she wanted the iron of which it was composed. They commenced operations by pounding it with stones. At latest advices one man was dead and buried, two men, a woman and a infant were in hospital, and the woman who discovered the thing was in gaol.

Dr. Solf, Governor of Samoa, who reached Singapore by the *Prins Regent* *Luitpold*, intends to visit several China coast ports as well as Hongkong. He will also pay a visit to the Santa Archipelago for a minute investigation of the practicability of sending Chinese coolies to Samoa. It now transpires that the matter has assumed another phase, as the Samoa Company has taken it in hand and intends to transport to Upolu from 3,000 to 4,000 Chinese; whereas Dr. Solf only had intended to make the first trial with about 60 Chinamen, for which 15,000 marks had been allowed by Government. There are a good many there who regard the undertaking with unfavourable eyes, fearing that the morals of the islanders might be contaminated by the Chinese.

Quite a number of the most modern 1900 and 1901 Winchester rifles are to be found in Bangkok, says the *Bangkok Times*, and it is quite certain that the greater part of them were imported without passing through the Customs. We have it on good authority that within the last three months there has been a heavy illegal import of arms into Siam. It is believed they were landed first at Kohsiang. Under present circumstances the difficulties of enforcing the law are enormous, and surely it is time that Siam changed the law. Under an ordinary Arms Act it would be possible to control the import with some degree of success, apart from the fact that such an Act would be of the greatest assistance to the Police in repressing violent crime. But Siam does not seem to see it.

It is reported, says the *N.O. Daily News*, that Director-General Sheng of the Suag-Wu Railway has, under advice, ordered the extension of the Woonung and of the line from Wing-tan Creek to the bend in the vicinity of the North fork of the port of Woonung. In this connection Mr. Chung, the Assistant Manager of the Suag-Wu Railway, in company with other officials of the line, went the other day to examine the distance between the two points, work on the road-bed of which, it is reported, is soon to be begun. Owing to the disappearance of some of the boundary-marks of the railway between Woonung and the Shanghai termini, the officials of the line have had constructed 18 granite boundary stones, bearing the name of the railway, to be erected on either side of the Company's property, and in the following order:—Sixty stones to be erected between North fork bend and Chung-hua creek station; sixty from that station to Chiung-wan; and sixty boundary-stones between Chiung-wan and the Shanghai termini.

A description of the aiming apparatus invented by Capt. Percy Scott of the *Terrible* appears in a Colombo paper:—"The aiming apparatus known as the 'dotter' is being sent out by the Admiralty and introduced on vessels in the East Indies and China Stations. The *Terrible* has one of these on board attached to one of her two 9.2 inch quick-firers, while the cruiser *Fox* of this station, which is now in harbour, has also one of these indicators in use. The apparatus, which is to ensure correct shooting, consists of a miniature movable target fixed at short distances from the muzzle of the gun and at the end of the gun is also a sort of type-writing contrivance which is manipulated by the gunner who fires the gun. This indicates on the miniature target the correct time to fire at the target and thus the arrangement is without any mistake. The arrangement and working of the 'dotter' is kept a secret. The working of the appliance is quite simple and can be manipulated by any gunner after a short practice."

The Shanghai tramways concession is to be for 21 years, the tenderers paying a royalty of 60 per year per mile of double track and £100 per year per mile of single track. They propose to lay at once about 9 miles of double and 2½ miles of single track. The overhead trolley system is to be adopted, and the cost of construction, including power-house and plant, is estimated at £230,000. Single-deck cars accommodating 6 first-class and 40 second-class passengers are to be used, with fares for a course of about 1½ miles of 6 cents first and 2½ cents second class. The routes are not yet definitely decided, but it is proposed to lay lines to Yangtszepoo Creek, to the Bubbling Well, and for a cross-town inner loop, and these routes are to be in working order within two years. It has been a long and laborious task to get tramways authorised in Shanghai, says the *N.O. Daily News*, but we are certain that when they are here and at work they will be found to repay the community for all the trouble the efforts to introduce them have caused.

The Royal Johore Tin Mining Co. on the 28th ult. decided on a 5 per cent. interim dividend.

Prince Komatsu arrived at Port Arthur on the 21st ult. and left in the Japanese flagship *Yokosuka* for Kobe.

The yacht which is being built at Nagasaki by the Mitsui Bishi Co. as a wedding present to the Crown Prince of Japan is to be ready for launching shortly. She has already cost some \$9,000 yen.

The opinion prevails in Berlin, according to a despatch from that city, that "the Siamese question can be solved without further difficulties, if France will respect the commercial rights of the other Powers."

H.E. Lo Fong-luh, ex-Minister to Great Britain, who has stayed in Shanghai ever since his recent return from London, left for Foochow on the 29th ult. to pay a visit to his home before proceeding to Peking to report on the expiration of his mission.

The people of San Jose, California, are moving to have the Chinatown of that place removed from within the city limits. They claim that this presence of a noxious Oriental quarter is detrimental to property values and otherwise injurious to the community.

STRANDING OF THE "OSLO."

Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co. informed us yesterday morning that they have received information that the Norwegian s.s. *Oslo* stranded on Girama reef, Lochoo Islands, on a voyage from Moilo with sugar to Yokohama. No further news is to hand so far.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following was issued from the Hongkong Observatory yesterday, at 12.20 p.m.:—"The typhoon has apparently moved NNE. over Corea, and lies this morning to the westward of Vladivostok, where the barometer has fallen rapidly."

The other depression, noted yesterday as lying east of the Lochoo, may have moved to the NW., but observations from the Japanese stations are not yet to hand.

The barometer is falling again along the China coast. Moderate to fresh N. and W. winds along the China coast.

Forecast:—Moderate NW. winds; fine.

FATAL FIRE.

THREE LIVES LOST.

Soon after four o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out on the first floor of premises situated at 105, Wellington Street. The alarm was quickly sounded, and not long after the discovery of the outbreak the fire brigade was on the spot. By this time, however, the flames had obtained a firm hold of the shop in which the outbreak originated, one occupied by a shoemaker, and were shooting out into the street, accompanied by dense clouds of smoke, so preventing the firemen from entering the building. The cascades of water with which they were fought ultimately extinguished the flames, and when it was safe to do so an entry was made for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and extent of the damage. On the ground floor, which was tenanted jointly by a silversmith and grocer, not much damage was done, and what accrued was caused by water only. The shoemaker's shop, on the first floor, where, as has been remarked, the outbreak commenced, was practically destroyed, but on the second floor, where the damage to property was trifling, a discovery was made which imparted to the circumstances a gravity hitherto undreamt of. This floor was occupied as a family home, and on Sergeant Garrud forcing an entry into one of the cubicles a gruesome sight met his gaze. Lying in various positions in the room were the bodies of three females who had died from suffocation. The fire had scarcely touched them, only part of their clothing and skin showing signs of having been burnt. One of the victims was a child of six or seven, apparently, another a servant girl of about sixteen, and the third a married woman; the bodies were removed to the mortuary. It is not known how the fire occurred, but it is damage is believed to be covered by insurance.

THE SERVANT QUESTION.

A general meeting of residents of Kuala Lumpur and district took place on 21st August at the Selangor Club, Mr. Venning, Acting British Resident, Selangor, presiding. Mr. Venning, in his opening remarks, recalled the fact that last year a meeting had been held to consider the matter in hand and that it had then been decided to draw up an Enactment to regulate the labour market. A Committee had then been appointed. Mr. Joaquim had drafted an Enactment on similar lines to that which had been at work in Ceylon for the past 25 years with so much success. The outline of the scheme is as follows:—All servants will be required to be registered within a certain time of the coming into force of the Enactment; but, in consideration of the interests of natives who employ servants at a low wage, it is provided that all those who are working for less than 38 per month shall be exempt. The servant will be required to furnish his photograph, record of previous service, and copies of testimonials to the Registrar. Employers will be bound to make entries in the books furnished to each servant, showing a succinct record of such servant's work whilst in his or her employ, and stating clearly the reasons for his leaving, when such an event may take place. These following a description—for the present without details—of the positive outlined on matter and was for non-fulfilment of the various provisions. Such in bare outline, are the details of the scheme, which it was agreed to draft and submit to the Government for consideration.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 3rd September, 7.15 p.m.

NARROW ESCAPE OF U.S. PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt, with a party of friends, was driving from Pittsfield to Lenox, Mass., when the carriage collided with an electric car. The President escaped with a few cuts and bruises, but the driver and horses of the carriage and a member of the escort were killed.

THE TSARINA.

The Tsarina has had a miscarriage, but there are no complications.

OBITUARY.

Mr. H. Pamure Gordon, the expert in Chinese and Japanese finance, has died suddenly.

[Mr. Harry Pamure Gordon was formerly well known out in this part of the world, in the firm of Lindsay and Co., of Shanghai, Hongkong, etc., being in command of the Shanghai Mounted Rangers Volunteers during the Taping rebellion. Born in 1837, Mr. Gordon was educated at Harrow, Oxford, and Bonn. He received a commission in the 10th Hussars and served for four years, after which he abandoned the army for commerce and came out to China for five years. On his return to England he became a member of the London Stock Exchange, where he remained for some thirty years, being senior partner of the firm of Pamure Gordon, Hill & Co. The deceased was a man of versatile tastes, being known, among other things, as a breeder of collie dogs.—Ed. D.P.]

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 2nd September.

IRELAND—EXTENSION OF CRIMES ACT.

The Crimes Act has been extended to the whole of Connaught and Munster, with the exception of Kerry, and also to the cities of Dublin and Limerick.

HONGKONG CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, reviewed the Hongkong Coronation Contingent at Ottawa, together with the United States (Canadian) Regiment of the National Guard.

THE LEKIN QUESTION.

The *Peking Gazette* says that the Imperial Edict should read:—"Lekin will be abolished when all the foreign governments have agreed to the proposed increase in the import and export duties."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of an interview, said that in his speech at Birmingham he meant to say that the nation would not consent in time of peace to maintain a standing army of 250,000 men.

A SOUTH AFRICAN GALE.

A fierce gale has been raging at Algoa Bay, on the southern coast of Cape Colony. Seventeen sailing vessels, two tugs, and a number of lighters are ashore. Many lives have been lost.

ERUPTION AND TIDAL WAVE AT MARTINIQUE.

An English steamer which has arrived at Castries, Santa Lucia, West Indies, from Fort de France, Martinique, reports another terrible eruption of Mont Pelée at nine o'clock on Saturday evening. Refugees report that Morne Rouge has been entirely destroyed. Le Carbet, Martinique, has been swept by a tidal wave in which over two hundred lives have been lost.

LONDON, 2nd September.

THE MALT NIQUE DISASTER.

An unofficial telegram received in Paris announces one thousand lives lost in the recent Martinique disaster. It is further stated that two cruises are embarking refugees.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

The Cape assembly has adopted the progressive amendment to the Indemnity Bill, asking for an extension of power and an Imperial martial law commission. Sir J. Gordon Spragg, Premier, as previously announced, has already communicated with the Imperial government on the subject, and there is thus a probability of the proposed colonial commission being reposed.

"KACHIDATE MARU" IN A TYPHOON.

Captain S. Fujiki of the s.s. *Kachidate Maru* which arrived in Hongkong yesterday with a cargo of coal consigned to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, reports having been in a typhoon on the voyage from Japan. The steamer left Karatsu on the 29th inst. On the 30th she encountered the typhoon off Hsienan Li-hue, the barometer falling gradually and the wind veering round from N.E. to westward. On the 1st inst. the barometer had fallen to 29.23; the wind force was 10 miles and the ship laboured heavily and was swept continuously by heavy seas. She was hove to for twelve hours during the height of the storm, but the weather abated later in the day and the steamer was able to resume her voyage.

ALLEGED MURDER ON THE "CHINGTU."

The s.s. *Chingtu* which arrived in Hongkong on Wednesday from Sydney was brought into unbecoming notoriety during its stay in this city by two of its engineers being charged with murder. The accused men are Archibald Kerr (4th), chief engineer, and Charles Pengelly (25), second engineer. It is alleged that on 1st July, when the *Chingtu* was only 15½ hrs out from Hongkong, they threw a Chinese coal-trimmer overboard, one catching him by the head and the other by the feet. All the witnesses for the prosecution are Chinese members of the crew. Evidence was taken in the Water Police Court at Sydney on the 8th ult., and the accused were afterwards committed for trial on 24th November. Both men were liberated on bail of £1,000 each, £500 of which was found by themselves and £500 by outside guarantors in each case. Mr. Kerr returned to Hongkong on the *Chingtu* on Wednesday, but Mr. Pengelly remains in Australia until the time of the trial. Both are trusted employees of the shipping company (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire), are well known in Hongkong, and have wide-spread sympathy with them in the painful position in which they find themselves. In their evidence the accused men stated that they had no recollection of the missing man. There seems to be some ground for the belief that the "missing" man was never on board at all—a thing which is very easily understood when one considers the system of signing on under false names and the exchange of articles that go on among the coast-town Chinese. The time at which the accused are said to have thrown the man into the sea was half-past nine on the morning of the day after the ship left Hongkong. Twenty Chinese altogether signed on in Hongkong and they are of the most ignorant and physically useless class of Caucasians. It is to be hoped that the trial will show the whole story to be a trumped-up affair.

"RIOJUN MARU" AGROUND.

The local agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha informed us last night that they were in receipt of telegraphic news from Japan stating that the s.s. *Riojun Maru*, which left Hongkong on the 26th ult. bound for Seattle (Wash.) via ports grounded near Quelpart Island on the 2nd inst., while on the voyage from Shanghai to Moji, but has since refloated and has put in at Port Hamilton, whether assistance is being sent. The cargo, mails, and passengers are reported safe.

A BOY'S FOOLISH FREAK.

A Chinese boy's desire to see the effect of the application of a lighted match to a quantity of gunpowder has had a rather serious ending. The incident occurred in the harbour on board a junk on which the boy in question, whose age is 17, was employed as a cook. Apparently he went into the cabin to look for some clothing, and found instead about thirty pounds of gunpowder. He gathered up a quantity of the explosive, spread it carefully on the deck at the stern of the junk, and applied a light. The result was startling. When the boy took the powder from the cabin to the deck he unconsciously left a trail along which the flame travelled and ignited the remainder of the powder in the cabin. Seven people on board were injured by the explosion, the boy himself so seriously as to make his recovery unlikely; the stern of the junk was much damaged; but the wonder is that the boat was not blown to matchwood. The sufferers are being treated in the Government Civil Hospital.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY AND STORM WARNINGS.

We have received from the Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce the following further letter on the above subject:—"Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, 30th August, 1902."

Sir,—Referring to the enclosures in the Chamber's letter of 23rd instant on the subject of storm warnings, I am now directed to forward to you two further meteorological exhibits, which with those already sent, will serve to show you the complete set of meteorological notices furnished by the Hongkong Observatory, and posted up daily at the Semaphore Station on the Bund at Shanghai for the information of the public. The Committee venture to think that you will be interested in these notices, which, as a series, seemed to them to afford clearer and fuller weather information than the bulletin and notices issued by the Hongkong Observatory. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

A. R. Lowe,

Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

LATEST ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG—

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

ERLANGER & GAILINGER, exclusive Oriental Dealers, M. LINDBER, representative, at the Hongkong Hotel, for one week will be on hand, and will be pleased to call on prospective purchasers to demonstrate the superiority of the latest Smith Premier over all other machines.

Will be at Hotel between 12 and 2 p.m.

Don't buy a typewriter until you have seen the latest model SMITH PREMIER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

UNDESIRABLES AND HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 3rd September.
Sir,—How is it that we have had so many highway robberies of late, in broad daylight? The answer is very simple. Owing to the large number of undesirable residents in the Colony. And why have we so many of these creatures in our midst? Simply because absolutely nothing is done to prevent them visiting this happy hunting ground in unlimited numbers. They are as free to land and reside here as the migrating snipe is to locate himself in a paddy-field, and their prospects are ever so much brighter, for while the harmless migrant is liable to be shot at any moment the worst that can happen to them is to find themselves if they come to grief in palatial quarters with a menu vastly superior to the one they had to cater for themselves. One cannot help smiling when one thinks of the solicitude shown by the Government for the welfare of natives leaving the Colony, for the Straits and other places, while it is quite oblivious to the influx of the scum of Kwangtung. True, we have that white elephant the gaoi, which is as favourably known to the residents of the neighbouring provinces, as the Hotel Cecil is to the elite of London. What more natural than that they should give it a trial when hard times are struck? From what one hears they are quite satisfied with the accommodation, but are disappointed with the food or rather the quantity of it as the visiting Justices can testify—showing that the creature comforts for which a foreign Government receives credit fall somewhat short of expectation.

That there has been no diminution in offences during the past decade is amply proved by the enormous number of prisoners in gaol, which I suppose must average 500 daily. I often feel sorry for our hard-working Magistrates who seldom or never get home before 6.30, having day after day to try scores of criminals who should not be here at all and who are mostly desperate creatures who have just arrived from the country. Things would not be quite so bad if our management of the natives were different, for John Chinaman has changed very little in recent years, but I think it will be admitted that he is more easily spoiled than a child by unjust treatment. In proof of this, I found when recently in Mexico that the natives there were extremely civil and obliging and seemed contented with their lot, in such marked contrast to the overbearing and insolent demeanor displayed by natives here when employed by Europeans. Why should there be such a difference in the manner of the natives in the two places when they are practically recruited from the same district? I have no hesitation in saying it arises from the difference in Government. It is not so long ago since we had a dictator of China in the Colony, what is now wanted is a dictator of Undesirables. While giving undesirable a very warm reception every encouragement should be given by the Government to honest Chinese coming here in search of employment, they should be housed in healthy buildings and every care should be taken that they are not preyed on by unscrupulous harpies under the cloak of one of the many guilds so common in the Colony. The reader will say this sounds very well, but how is it to be carried out? Simply enough, but it will entail a considerable amount of trouble and expense, but nothing like the cost to the Colony of the gaoi with its horde of inmates, which I should expect under the new order of things to dwindle down to something reasonable. Every paymaster is compelled by law to keep a book which is available at any time for the inspection of the Police showing the articles pawned and who pawned them. I should compel every boarding-house keeper to keep a similar register. This register should give the following information: name and date of arrival of each inmate, profession, employed or unemployed, if employed, where, if intending to emigrate, where to. I should also insist on employers of labour keeping a similar register so that if an individual staying at a particular boarding-house stated he was employed by a certain man, the Police could verify his statement by referring to the register of his employer if there was anything suspicious about his movements. Of course if a man says he has come to see the sights of the Colony, he should be allowed to do so, but if he is possessed of some means of subsistence, he is being done at the present time in the Colony, but of course on a small scale. If the Police require hearing of the registers of the boarding-houses, might combine and do some mischief for a short period. To provide that this occurs, I would insist on employers of labour keeping a register also keeping a register to be available for police inspection at any time. This register should show when the room was let, but more particularly the occupation of the tenants. The proprietor should also satisfy himself that their statement is correct by referring to their employer. If unemployed, then as in the other cases they should be required to show they are possessed of funds. In my opinion it is absurd keeping on an average 500 prisoners in gaol as it is expensive and does little or no good. The only advantage is that prisoners are necessarily compelled to relinquish their associations while in duration, but that is a small matter considering there are hundreds of men forward to take their place. I should never have more than 100 prisoners in gaol at a time. As convicted, I should give them a training and deport them. This they might be safely left to the tender mercies of the Chinese officials who could be trusted to give them something very different

to a diet of the raton if they resumed their unlawful calling. Under these circumstances I think they would be very unlikely to revisit the Colony. Of course to make this practicable, certain Ordinances would have to be amended. If we succeed in keeping these undesirable out of the Colony it would greatly help to relieve the overcrowding which we hear so much nowadays. Theoretically these elaborate trials of criminals often for very trivial offences followed by up-to-date treatment in gaol seem all right, but in practice like a good many other schemes that look so nice on paper are costly failures. I have no fault to find with the Police, who do their work very well, considering the material of which the forces is composed.

One other matter I will refer to before bringing this rather long letter to a close. Not long ago a Commission was appointed to enquire into the labour question. It was found that things were far from satisfactory, but unfortunately the Government was too weak-kneed to make any change. Since then things have gone from bad to worse. Any afternoon if it is raining hard, it is almost impossible to get a chair the very time one most needs one, not because the chairs are employed, for scores of them can be seen lining the streets, but because the coolies have disappeared. This is altogether wrong, and is very easily put right. Put a clause in every coolie's license that if he is not in charge of his chair without giving adequate reason for his absence, his license is to be liable to cancellation.—Yours, etc.

CHINESE NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 4th September.
Sir,—I read with interest in your issue of this morning the discussion on the question raised by the Hon. R. Shaw, as to the naturalisation of Chinese under more than one name. I entirely agree with the hon. member that Chinese should not be allowed to naturalise under more than one name, and that the Chinese under which they are known, whether as honorific, literary, or otherwise, should be disregarded. The course suggested by the Attorney-General was a sensible compromise, but it does not, I think, entirely meet the difficulty. I am given to understand that it is not uncommon for Chinese to become interested in one business under one cognomen, and to be registered as partner in another concern under another style or title. They also sometimes set out on their travels under one of these aliases, and cause some confusion to foreigners who may have known them as So-and-so. I think some legislation is required in this British Colony to prevent aliens from doing business or pursuing various vocations under different names. It should be made incumbent on Chinese settling here for the purpose of earning a living or carrying on trade to declare their patronymic denomination, and they should not be allowed to sign cheques or any documents under any other designation, or to enter any employment, or give evidence, or serve in any public capacity under any other designation whatsoever. There has, unfortunately, always been too much tendency, both in legislation and administration here, to forget that this is a British Colony, and not a Chinese dependency. There should be less pandering to Chinese prejudices and more honest effort to adapt the Chinese to Western customs. We do not, as we well might do, take a leaf out of the Colonial code, and treat them to a little more of the argument of the stick, instead of crowding up the gaoi with petty offenders; but we do allow them to render the city malodorous and insanitary by their dirty habit, and we recognise customs and ways that are not tolerated in any other portion of the Empire. It is time that all this was changed, and that the Chinese should be brought into line with the rest of His Majesty's subjects, if they wish to aspire to the honour of British citizenship.—Yours, etc.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

DANGERS AT KOWLOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Kowloon, 4th September.
Sir,—Many of the Kowloon residents have at one time or other had accidents through the faulty condition of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's tram-rails over the ferry pier at Kowloon, which have been wrenched off their tracks, or their bicycles or rickshaws have been upset. Others have escaped by a hair's breadth from trolley coming at a rapid pace out of the alley-way between the godown centre and side blocks. The Acting Governor was only a few weeks ago thrown violently out of his ricksha and much shaken, at the corner of Elgin Road. This accident resulted in the removal of the offending rail, and an outburst of sympathy and gratitude among the Kowloon residents, but are we to wait till some one is killed before effective measures are taken to prevent irresponsible coolies sending heavily laden or even empty trucks across the road at the fastest pace they can get up?

On Tuesday evening last about 7.30 p.m., when cautiously cycling past this dangerous spot, which by the way is the darkest place on the road, I suddenly became aware that a truck laden with two big bales was being rapidly rushed out of the alley across the road; I just had time to push on and escape, the truck grazing the hind wheel. There was no light, no policeman, and no supervision of the coolies. Had the truck caught the centre or front of the bicycle I do not see how I could have escaped a severe injury and possible permanent mutilation.

Another grievance Kowloon residents have against the Company is a large part of the road is often taken up with trucks loaded with timber for long periods, without being moved. Why is the road used as a storage yard? If this is allowed then the Company should change its name to the Kowloon Wharf and Road Godown Co., Ltd.

Yours, etc.

KOWLOON RESIDENT.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room, President—Dr. J. A. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President); Hon. Dr. E. W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health; Hon. W. C. Leatham, Director of Public Works; Mr. C. Mack, Treasurer, Acting Registrar-General; and Mr. E. Osborne.

NO PLAGUE AT AMOY.
Hon. Dr. CLARK laid on the table correspondence showing that the port of Amoy was now free from plague.

REMOVAL OF BALCONIES.
Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the removal of balconies over Crown Land adjoining Marine Lots No. 128 to 136, Wing Lok Street.

The plans submitted were in accordance with the regulations in force within the Colony, it was pointed out by the Director of Public Works in a minute attached, but on the motion of Mr. OSBORNE, seconded by Mr. ALKESER it was agreed to refuse the application.

THE DEATH-RATE.
A return was laid on the table showing that the death-rate during the week ended 23rd August was 36.8 per 1,000 of the population per annum, as against 36.3 in the previous week, and 27.9 in the corresponding period of last year.

TIME-WASHING.
The time-washing return for the fortnight ended 30th August showed that 855 houses in the Eastern District had been so treated.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.
The report of Mr. F. Browne, the Government Analyst, for the month of August, bore that the results of analyses of the public water service showed the water to be of excellent quality.

PLANS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Plans were submitted from the Public Works Department for (1) the extension of Wanchai market, (2) a temporary market, opposite the Sailors' Home, (3) a temporary market adjoining the new Harbour Office, and (4) details of plans for the above markets.

The plans were passed, as amended.

THE TAIKSHATSI MARKET.
Mr. OSBORNE—While we are on the subject of markets, sir, I should like to ask the Director of Public Works if he can give us any information as to the Kowloon market, the site for which was prepared some time ago?

Hon. Dr. CLARK—Why not move that the Government be asked?

Mr. OSBORNE—Very well, I beg to move that the Government be asked to proceed as soon as possible with the TaiKshatsi market.

Hon. Dr. CLARK seconded, and the motion was carried.

His was all the public business.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 4th September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (JUDGE).

BODEMEYER & BOWA BREWING CO.
These were two not one, heard jointly, one for \$800 and the other for \$596.90, the first claim being in respect of salary for four months and the second comprising \$296.90 of hotel expenses paid by the plaintiff on behalf of Mr. Meslovsky and \$300 of the salary and other expenses incurred by the plaintiff on behalf of the company. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Williams & Grist, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, solicitors, for the defendants, on the instructions of the Hon. Mr. A. Y. K. and Mr. Fung Wa Chun.

Mr. H. H. Bode Meyer deposed that he was a surveyor. He was for some time in the employ of the Bova Brewing Co. He held the position of general manager and also of secretary. He paid \$896.90 to the Bova Brewing Co. for board and lodging for Mr. Meslovsky. The Hon. Mr. A. Y. K. asked him to pay that sum because Mr. Meslovsky was retained to serve in the brewery. That was before any work had been actually started by the Company. He had applied to Mr. Wei A. Y. K. for the repayment of that money, but had always been put off with the statement that the Company had no money in hand but that it would be paid by-and-by. He went to Japan for the Company in January 1901. He received a sum of \$100 from Mr. Fung Wa Chun, which sum he entered in two books as money received. It was paid to him as travelling expenses. He was sent to Japan to see what Mr. Meslovsky was doing. That \$100 was all he received. His Japan expenses were altogether nearly 500 yen. He was away from 26th January till 5th March. He was obliged to borrow 300 yen from Mr. Meslovsky; all that money was expended by him on behalf of the Company. Mr. Meslovsky had got judgment against him for the sum. Before that judgment was given, he saw Mr. Wei A. Y. K. and Mr. Fung Wa Chun. The latter told him that he had to fight Mr. Meslovsky's claim and then they would settle the matter. Mr. Wei A. Y. K. said the same thing. The \$300 had not been paid to him yet. His salary was \$200 a month, free travelling expenses and hotel expenses. His salary was reduced to \$50 in April, 1901, on condition that when the Company got new capital the \$150 per month would be returned. That arrangement held during the month of May. On 1st May he came to a further arrangement with Mr. Wei A. Y. K.; that being that he should go to Europe on behalf of the Company for the purpose of raising additional capital among his friends. His salary was to continue at \$200 a month and he had to pay his own travelling expenses. He went to Europe. After expending more than \$5,000 he received a letter while in Europe stating that he was no longer connected with the Brewing Co. and warning him not to represent himself as manager of the Company. He left for Europe in June. Before going he received \$825, which was the proceeds of the sale of wood belonging to the Company at Chungshanwan. That represented his salary for July, August and September. He had not been paid for June.

Cross-examined—He took the books of the Company to Europe with him and handed them over to the Company's solicitor on 21st May of this year. He was sent to Japan to watch Meslovsky, who the directors had reason to believe, was not doing the work that he had been sent there to do. The \$300 he got from Meslovsky was expended partly in paying the detectives who traced out Meslovsky; that cost about \$150. Then there were expenses for travelling back and forward from A. Y. K. to the factory—\$25 a day. He had also to pay the expenses on behalf of the Company. He had been told to spare no trouble or expense when he got his instructions before going to Japan.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun deposed that he was one of the partners in the Brewing Co. and took an active part in the start of the concern. He never agreed to the plaintiff going to Europe on the Company's business; nor was it agreed that he should get any salary after May. He

never authorised plaintiff to sell wood at Chungshanwan, and did not know until that morning that plaintiff had realised \$825 by the sale of the wood. He did not authorise plaintiff to pay the hotel expenses of Mr. Meslovsky. Cross-examined—It was at the end of March that it was agreed to reduce the plaintiff's salary to \$50; he was to be allowed to do outside work. At the end of May the plaintiff resigned from the service of the Company; he did not go to Europe on the Company's business. The Company was not going on now. Hon. Mr. A. Y. K. stated that it was not the fact that he authorised the plaintiff to pay Mr. Meslovsky's hotel expenses. He did not know that plaintiff had sold wood at Chungshanwan and got \$800 thereby; that was done without his knowledge. Plaintiff resigned at the end of May and had no further connection with the Company.

Mr. Master in addressing the Court characterised Mr. Bode Meyer's case as an impudent claim.

Mr. Grist also addressed the Court.

His Lordship in giving judgment said that the plaintiff had failed to prove that he had the authority of the Hon. Mr. A. Y. K. to pay Mr. Meslovsky's hotel expenses. That disposed of the claim for \$296.90. As to the item of \$300 for travelling expenses, his Lordship believed that he had actually got the money from Meslovsky but had spent it on his own pleasures and was now trying to come upon the Company for the amount. There was no word in the books as to how this \$300 was spent, whereas minor expenses were fully recorded. As to the \$300 for salary, plaintiff admitted that his salary was reduced to \$50, and stated that Hon. Mr. A. Y. K. and Mr. Fung Wa Chun asked him to go to Europe to raise more capital. The two defendants who were present were men of business, but if they were likely to employ the plaintiff at his full salary to go to Europe to raise capital they were not the sort of business men his Lordship thought them. He certainly would not have done so. The two defendants who had given evidence totally denied the plaintiff's story and he must accept their evidence as being correct. Judgment for defendants in both cases, with costs of one hearing. The Court adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 4th September.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Saul Levy, a Jew, and his thirteen-year-old daughter, Rebecca Levy, were remanded on a charge of being in unlawful possession of forged bills on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; against the first defendant there is a second charge of uttering the bills, knowing them to be forgeries.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: Saul Levy, a native of Bagdad, residing at 11, Stanton Street, went to the current account department of the Bank on Wednesday, and handed over, for entry in his pass-book, two \$50 bills and one \$10 bill. The clerk took the bills, and, after examining them, passed them over to the European assistant with a request to look at them. The latter pronounced the bills to be forgeries, and was questioning Levy when Sergeant J. J. Watt happened to come in on business. The matter was explained to him by the Bank officials, and he in turn questioned Levy as to the circumstances under which he came into possession of the notes. No explanation was given, however, and Sergeant Watt detained the suspected man while he got out a warrant to search his house. There, in a box belonging to the girl, the sergeant found three \$50 notes, which were afterwards pronounced at the Bank to be forgeries. The man and girl were consequently arrested, and the case against them will be heard on the 10th inst. Mr. F. W. Goldring (Messrs. Deacon and Hastings), who appeared on behalf of the Bank, asking for a remand till that date.

SEVERAL CHARGES DISMISSED.

Wong Mak Sing, a broker, pleaded not guilty, on remand, to having been concerned in an armed robbery in Yamnati bay on 22nd July, when a boatwoman was forcibly deprived of money, clothing, and jewellery to the amount of \$36.90.

The complainant, who had previously picked out the defendant from a number of others, said she had been misled by a fancied resemblance, and the accused was accordingly discharged. Against him there was a second charge, similar in its circumstances, of having been one of a party which, by force of arms, robbed the occupants of a sloop in Laohok bay, and, accompanied with booty valued at \$57. To this charge also a plea of not guilty was tendered; the accused was represented by M. D'Almeida, solicitor.

The evidence against the defendant was that on the 21st ult., at 12.30 p.m., he and three other Chinamen engaged the sampan at Pedder's Wharf and asked to be taken to Chungshanwan. The boat's crew numbered three—the owner, and his wife and son, who is only 13 years of age. Between Stanton Street Island and Chungshanwan the four men revealed the purpose for which they had engaged the boat, one of them taking the driver by the throat, and the other two men seized by a second with the words, "If you make a noise I will chop you to death."

The other two men searched the boat, which was afterwards run ashore to enable the four to make their escape with their gains.

This evidence seemed conclusive enough, but the defendant proved an irretrievable alibi, and was again discharged.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port at midnight on the 3rd inst., and is due here to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

The P. & O. steamer *Amelia Maru*, with mails, &c., left Yokohama for this port on the 5th inst., via Island Sea, &c.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 10.30 p.m. on the 3rd inst., and left again at 6 a.m. on the 4th for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-day.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kyushima Maru* (Bombay Line) left Kobe via Moji for this port on the 3rd inst., p.m., and is expected here on the 10th inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Athenian* left Vancouver on the 1st inst., p.m., for Hongkong, via the usual ports of call.

The O.B.S. steamer *Antenor* left Foochow yesterday morning, and is due here to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

The O.B.S. steamer *Nestor* left Singapore on the 3rd inst., p.m., and is expected here on the 5th inst.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Sanshi Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai on the 3rd inst., p.m., and is due here to-morrow.

"Would you like a sonata before dinner?" said the musical hostess to Colonel Soker. "I don't mind it," replied the man of war. "I had two at the Bodens on my way here, but I think I can stand another."

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FOOCHOW.

Foochow, 30th August.

The Commissioner of Customs has issued the following notification:—"The quarantine inspection of vessels arriving from the Southern Formosa and the Northern ports, which was proclaimed in Customs Notifications No. 142 and No. 143 of date 20th June and 3rd July respectively will come after this day. In future vessels are to be governed as regards quarantine by the 9th of the standing Harbour Regulations of June 1900, which reads as follows:—'A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board shall not come nearer than one mile below the lower limit of the Harbour, shall fly at the fore a yellow flag, and shall not allow any one to disembark or come on board without permission from the Harbour Master's office.'

H.I.C.M. steamer *Schwabe* arrived at Pagoda on the 28th inst.

A "snipe-shooting" (double rise) competition for a prize presented by "A Friend" took place on Green Island last Wednesday. No less than twelve competitors faced the trap, a larger number than we have seen for a long time. Mr. Howell again scored a victory, shooting in fine form. The prize was handed to him by one of the three ladies present, with a few charming words of congratulation. Mr. Gittins secured the fifth round. Mr. Ross kindly undertook the office of scorer.

Kulang.—The question has been asked, "How are they going to get the captured tigress out of the pit in which she is confined, alive?" and no satisfactory answer having been given, it will be interesting to some to know that a second pit is being dug close beside the first, and after breaking down the wall between the pits, the animal is to be enticed into it. This is expected to be successful.

We learn that three foreign sportsmen were on the watch on Tuesday night for the tiger which had been seen by natives hunting for its mate. Their guide had arranged their place of concealment lower down the gully leading to the imprisoned tigress than he should have done and as a consequence the noble beast crossed behind instead of in front of the breeze shelter, placing himself to leeward of the noble sportmen, who were then in the act of shooting. This was faintly responded to by the tigress in the pit, as were also his repeated roars as he beat a retreat. It appears that the sportsman could not fire on any object behind him without leaving it, and this they did not do in the event.

The tiger, however, continued his descent and position in front of them. The first intimation they had of the approach of the beast was at 2 a.m. when the heavy footfalls of the animal at a trotting pace put them on the alert. The tigress was reduced to a walk, then there was a halt and then the first roar, followed by the retreat. Undaunted by this failure these keen sportsmen are going to make another attempt immediately.

There is a story current at Kulang about a tiger in some other part of the province

giving trouble. It is said that a couple of missionaries, a man and his wife, had been worried by a tiger prowling nightly around their house and they were determined to get rid of it. To this end they, one night, tied a cow up in the back yard and a dog in the front of the house, then they armed themselves with guns and kept watch. The tiger appeared, the missionary fired and killed the cow. The wife rushed to see what had happened and in her absence the tiger ate the dog.—Foochow Echo.

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BY M. O'S.

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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1900.

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A. S. ANTON,
Acting Clerk of Course.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1902. [2280]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR THE 1903 MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

1. Wong Nei Ching Stakes, Five Furlongs, Hongkong Jockey Club.
2. Valley Stakes, 1 Mile, China Griffins.
3. Maiden Stakes, 1 Mile, Water Griffins.
4. Victoria Stakes, One Mile, China Griffins.
5. Footstaple Cup, 2 mile post once round and in, Open Waters.
6. Derby, One and a half Miles, Water Griffins.
7. Lusitania Cup, One Mile, China Griffins.
8. Club Cup, One and a half Miles, China Griffins.
9. Encouragement Stakes, One Mile, Water Griffins.
10. Chinese Club Cup, Once round, China Griffins.

SECOND DAY.

1. Flyaway Stakes, Seven Furlongs, Water Griffins.
2. Exchange Plate, 1 Mile, China Griffins.
3. Professional Cup, One and a half Miles, Open Waters.
4. Coronet Cup, One Mile and a quarter, China Griffins.
5. Garrison Cup, One Mile, Water Griffins.
6. Jockey Cup, One Mile, China Griffins.
7. Great Southern Stakes, 2 mile post once round and in, China Griffins.
8. Navy Cup, One and a quarter Mile, Hongkong Jockey Club.
9. Hongkong Stakes, One Mile and a half, China Griffins.
10. The Victoria Cup, Once round, China Griffins.

THIRD DAY.

1. Spring Stakes, 2 mile post once round and in, China Griffins.
2. Grand Stand Stakes, One Mile and a quarter, Water Griffins.
3. Challenge Cup, One Mile and three quarters, China Griffins.
4. Ladies' Purse, One Mile, Hongkong Jockey Club.
5. Hakea Challenge Cup, One Mile, China Griffins.
6. The Prince of Wales, One Mile, China Griffins.
7. Phoenix Stakes, 1 Mile, Water Griffins.
8. Champions, One Mile and a quarter, China Griffins.
9. Water Champions, One Mile and a quarter, Open Waters.
10. Nil Desperandum Stakes, 1 Mile, China Griffins.

WEIGHT per inches as per Hongkong Jockey Club Rules. Subject to penalties for winners and allowances for Non-Winner and Griffins may be determined by the Stewards hereafter.

"HONGKONG WATERS" means all Waters imported into Hongkong in any year as "Subscription" or "Derby" Griffins.

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By Order of the Stewards,
A. S. ANTON,
Acting Clerk of Course.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1902. [2270]

SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

BY AN OLD FOGEY.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA AT THE WICKET.

Whatever happens at Kensington Oval in August really does not matter to the cricketing world in either hemisphere, for the good and simple reason that the Mother Country lost the fourth match at Manchester last Saturday. It would be idle to quibble on the point that the new Commonwealth had only an advantage of three runs. True, this is the narrowest victory gained by either side in the whole series of International struggles, but one run would suffice. Thus we are face to face with the fact that Darling and his men have defeated England on a hard wicket at Sheffield and on a pitch injured by rain at Manchester. At Old Trafford, Darling would be the first to admit that he had his full share of fortune's favours. When each side had completed an innings, there were only 37 runs between them, but these were a balance in hand for the Cornstalks and did them good service. At one time there was every probability of the Motherland being very seriously in arrears, but Captain the Hon. Francis Stanley Jackson, the Yorkshire gentleman, and Leonard Brand, a professional whom Surrey allowed to escape to Somerset, placed their side in such a position that they could not well be beaten, as they scored 141 while they were together. As I have already sketched the careers of both these cricketers in this column, I shall pass on without delay to more novel matters, so far as my readers are concerned. Now, Lockwood was the man who gave England a chance of winning, as he captured five wickets of Australia for 38 runs, and that at a time when the wicket was at its best. The outlook when Australia had been dismissed for 80 was that England required 124 to win. This was four too many, whereupon every other man on the ground declared that the Englishmen hung their heads up in the pavilion with their jackets. In my opinion, and I was a close observer, the statement was all moonshine. The Englishmen played as well as they could, but they were beaten for three causes. The wicket was not favourable to batsmen owing to five hours' rain during the preceding night. Secondly, the Australian bowling was far better as a whole than that of England. No one could wish to see better length bowling than that which was served up by Hugh Trumble and John Saunders. From the first ball bowled until the last these two men were the masters of the situation—that is to say, the Englishmen were never perfectly at their ease and the monarchs of the balls that were pitched up to them. The batsmen were rarely on the aggressive, for they were continually "stuck up" as cricketers say and were very pleased indeed to keep their stumps intact, let alone to score with that freedom which ordinary people might expect. It was a struggle for life by Australia, and their fielding was an object lesson to all English cricketers. One could not wish to see more brilliant catches than those made by Reggie Duff, Sidney Gregory, and Clem Hill, while the stumping of Brand by Kelly was worthy of Blackham himself. When we consider these circumstances, combined with the fact that at luncheon on the first day Australia had 173 runs on the books for one wicket, it is greatly to the credit of England that they were not beaten by more than three runs. In the most sensational finish on record I think that England are entitled to almost as much honour as Australia, but not quite. The difference is represented very accurately by three runs.

THE VERY PRECISION OF BOWLING.
I have already indicated that I consider the Australian bowlers were on the whole better than those of England. My one great reason for this opinion is based on the indisputable fact of the greater accuracy in length obtained by all those who took a turn with the ball. For instance in the second innings of England, when the real crisis arrived, the Colonists delivered no fewer than 298 balls for 115 runs on the bat. This is a very small scoring percentage, and if you want to know what accuracy means I should like to point out that Trumble, who had no rest, delivered 25 overs. In his eleventh, in his fourteenth, in his fifteenth, and in his seventeenth 4's were hit as his expense, but with these exceptions he was never hit for more than three in any stroke, and after the total had passed 100, Trumble then took three wickets for nine runs. He was continually pitching the ball on one spot and coming across from the "off" to the "leg," and using every artifice known to cricketers, such as varying his pace, sending in a plain ball and even going the length of tempting his opponents to hit out for runs. Trumble, too, has a clever trick of elevating and lowering his arm at the moment of delivery, and this, you know, makes all the difference in the flight of the ball. A layman, that is to say, one who is not a cricketer, may deem this a very small matter, but if you come to think about it, the ball only travels 20 yards after leaving the hand of the bowler and the most trivial differences help to get a wicket or to make a batsman get himself out. Hugh Trumble is a Victorian who has now visited England five times. Born on May 12th, 1837, he is 35 and looks his age. He is a tall, thin fellow, standing about 6 ft. 4 in., but other men of great stature, he is a gentle, genuine, and engaging disposition. Just prior to this tour he was married, and came on his honeymoon to England, and Mrs. Trumble was one of the spectators of her husband's triumph last Saturday. You see Trumble not only maintains such a splendid length, but sending the ball down from such an altitude, the leather jumps up very awkwardly from the pitch. English wickets suit him better than those of his own country, and "Haggle" declares that if a man has any

bowling in him as a natural gift England is the place to bring it out, although a good bowler is not made in a day. Moreover, Trumble bowls rather faster in England than when he is at home, and always keeps pegging away by generally pitching on the off-stump. I only wish some of our English bowlers had the brains, the patience, and perseverance of Trumble, who is generally known to his play-fellows by the nickname of "Little Eva." When he was in England in 1890 Trumble took 53 wickets for 21 runs each; in 1893, 123 wickets for 18 runs each; in 1896, 148 wickets for rather less than 16 runs each, while in 1899 he was the only man on the Australian side who got a double first, as his victims with the ball counted 142 and his runs with the bat 1,183. When we add to all this that he is a great fielder we see at once how valuable is Trumble, and what a pity it was that he could play so little during May and June owing to a bad accident with one of his thumbs. Now the other bowler, J. V. Saunders, also comes from Victoria, but is not by any means so well known in England as Trumble, as this is his first visit to our shores, and I am afraid that the public were rather prejudiced against him before he came by the accusation that his delivery was open to suspicion. His delivery altogether is a curiosity, but I should hesitate to say that it is in any way unfair or illegitimate. Starting from the neighbourhood of deep mid-on, he walks between the wicket and the umpire in a diagonal line, advancing as if he was bishop on a chess board. Nursing the ball in both hands, he suddenly grips it with the left, and bowls with a low, almost round arm action, the leather apparently leaving his hand about shoulder high with a curious twist upon it. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, the actor who used to play for Sussex, was known as "round-the-corner Smith" for his delivery, but John Saunders is quite an exaggeration of this cricket. And I would not have believed he could have bowled so well as he did at Manchester without actual demonstration of the fact. He rose brilliantly to the occasion, and pitched ball after ball within a circle which would have a very small diameter. He can mix his pace, and the ball with which he bowled Tate carried the stumps right out of the ground, which is indeed an achievement for one who is usually regarded as a slow bowler. He was a young lad who was picked up out of quite a small club, and owes all his social position and success to cricket. He is certainly a far better bowler than McKibbin and others who have come from Australia with the reputation of being the bowler of the century. In Australia, where inter-state jealousy runs very high, it will be a matter for great congratulation in Melbourne that two Victorians should have been the means of defeating England. At Bradford and other places I have seen Saunders send down many loose balls, but last Saturday it was exceedingly difficult to obtain runs off him at all, and he was bowling just as well at the finish of the match as at any time. Saunders is a good-humoured soul, and if he happens to be punished he just laughs and looks upon it as inevitable. His cheerfulness of disposition is a great determining factor in a bowler, for there are many men who, when hit for two or three fours, lose their hearts and their heads, but this is not the case with men of the degged, determined, never-say-die disposition of Trumble and Saunders. If Saunders does nothing else during the tour he has justified his selection, but the fact that up to last Saturday evening he had secured 64 wickets for 15 runs each shows conclusively that he is a class man. There could be no greater proof of the success of Australian bowlers during this tour than the fact that six of them have by this time obtained 50 wickets each, and Ernest Jones is the only one with an average of 20. On paper Rhodes, Tate, Brand, and Jackson are all superior bowlers to the Australians, but on grass I should back the Australians any time for real work.

ARTHUR SHREWSBURY RENEWS HIS YOUTH.
My very old friend Arthur Shrewsbury must have found out the secret of perpetual youth, or have attained some draught of elixir vitae from an alchemist, or he really could not accomplish the great deeds he is doing during this season. Last Saturday evening, when those people whose interest in cricket is represented by a decimal point had completed their calculations, the world was informed that Arthur Shrewsbury was at the head of the averages, with 50.78 for 19 completed innings, and that his aggregate was 905, presumably he has now reached his thousand runs. But I am not so much interested in Shrewsbury's climbing to the top of the averages as in his performance of scoring 101 and 127 out in the same match against Gloucestershire. During his long career Shrewsbury has made many great scores against Gloucestershire, but he has never equalled this performance for consistency. At Morton-in-the-Marsh in 1886, Arthur the Great obtained 227 out against the shire of the Graces. But in this match his aggregate is one better. When we consider that Shrewsbury commenced his career for Nottinghamshire in 1875, when he was a lad of 19, it will be seen that he has built up a record in his 28th cricket season, and if the 46th year of his life is as good as the 28th, he has never been so good as he is now.

HAROLD M. JAMES.
F. L. Somers, William Barnes, gentle, genuine, and engaging disposition. Just prior to this tour he was married, and came on his honeymoon to England, and Mrs. Trumble was one of the spectators of her husband's triumph last Saturday. You see Trumble not only maintains such a splendid length, but sending the ball down from such an altitude, the leather jumps up very awkwardly from the pitch. English wickets suit him better than those of his own country, and "Haggle" declares that if a man has any

achievement. If any one were to ask me the secret of the success of Shrewsbury, I should say that all through life he has been a most abstemious man, and careful in every possible respect. For years he seldom read a newspaper, for the simple reason that reading used to affect his eyesight for cricket. He seldom indulges himself with any stimulant or tobacco. I have never seen him smoke during the twenty years I have known him, and what is more, I have never seen him without his cap. It is said that he is pretty bald and particularly sensitive upon the point.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

I was gratified to see that the South London Harriers at the Crystal Palace last Saturday held an athletic match with what is known as the racing club of France. There were seven events for decision as between the two and the Londoners won five against two of the Frenchmen. One has no desire to be pleased over this fact, as, of course, we expect young Englishmen to show to advantage in some sports at least. The Parisians gained their victories in the mile and 120 yards hurdles. The times were slow, but nevertheless I should say that M. H. Deloge would make a very good mile-runner if he were taken in hand and properly trained. I have seen him run before this year, and I must say that he has splendid physique and capital action. They seem to me to turn out very decent milers across the Channel. Quite the event of the season so far as long distance running is concerned, has been the last 15 miles race of Fred Appleby, who has put up some new records, including 15 miles in 1 hour 9 minutes 27.5 seconds, 14 miles in 1 hour 14 minutes 52 seconds, and 15 miles in 1 hour 20 minutes 43.5 seconds. Thus little Appleby—for he is only 20 and not 12 lbs. at that—demolished the records of Sid. Thomas, who, I understand, is not now very prosperous as this world goes. Last Saturday Joseph Blaks, the new mile champion, made an attack on the three quarter mile record—3 minutes 10.45 seconds, done by Charles Bennett at Paddington in September, 1900. The Kensal Rise Track was chosen for the occasion, but with heavy going and a strong breeze, Blaks had no chance whatever of lowering the figure, and considering that he was manifestly out of condition I think it was absurd for him to turn out, for he retired after going half the distance, the attempt being a complete failure.

London, 2nd August.

THE RATE OF WAGES.

This subject has afforded matter for dispute from the day when first one man hired another, and will probably continue to do so until we have developed into creatures as unlike what we are now as our present state is unlike that of the jellyfish. And yet, stripped of sentiment (with which it has really nothing to do), the case is simple enough. The labourer sells his labour for the most money he can get for it, and the capitalist sells his money for the most labour he can get for it, the natural rate of wages being found midway between these two antagonistic forces. But many will not have it so, importing into the argument all sorts of irrelevant considerations.

It is the custom of a certain London merchant to refuse an increase of salary to an employee who presumes to ask for it, regarding any such request as impudent, while those who do not ask he says don't need it. That merchant is full of energy, with a thorough mastery of the affairs entrusted to him, will never want for employment and fair pay. Where one employer will let him go, ten others will be eager to keep him, for there are none too many of his kind. Why are such men scarce? The answer is ready: Energy can co-exist only with health. Take the case of Mr. August Janssen, of Karlsruhe Station, near Bay, N.W., an unquestionably industrious man who used to be laid aside from time to time. Writing on January 20, 1902, Mr. Janssen says: "Towards the close of 1899 we had extremely hot weather in this part of Hibernia, day after day the thermometer rising 100° to 120° Fahr. in the shade. My occupation (that of station carpenter) compelled me to spend the greater portion of my time exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, a fact to which I attribute my subsequent sufferings. My first symptom was a sensation of sickness at the stomach on rising in the morning, and a distaste, almost amounting to a loathing, for food of whatever kind. Then I became alarmed by acute pains in the region of the heart. The bowels, too, were very irregular in their action, extreme constipation alternating with violent purging. I could not eat, and for want of proper nourishment became so weak that I could hardly stand. Frequently I had to lay up entirely, neglecting my work for days at a time.

Each week marked a change for the worse in my condition, and to my other symptoms were soon added sick headaches and terrible pains about the chest, all of which made me nervous and irritable. After incessant suffering, taking as much patent medicine as would fill a sheep tank, I placed myself in the care of a doctor, who informed me that I was suffering from acute indigestion, and that my nervous system was shattered. He attended me for twelve months, at the end of which time I was worse than when I first consulted him. Although only a little over 50 years of age, I felt like a worn-out old man, and had not the strength of a ten-year-old lad. I began to think I was beyond the aid of medicine, when a friend of mine, who had used Arthur's Curative Syrup with such benefit, persuaded me to try it. I did so, and found relief from almost the first dose. By the time I had taken two bottles I knew that I was fairly on the road to health, my strength returned much quicker than I had expected. Before the sixth bottle I was enabled to resume my work, and I am now healthy and robust condition. I could eat, sleep, and work without distress or even discomfort. It is now six months since my cure was completed, when I gave up taking the Syrup regularly; but as a precaution, I still take a couple of doses every week. Many other persons in this district have taken it on my recommendation, and in no case has it failed."

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2350]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PLANTATION COMPANY,
AND
BROWN, JONES & CO.

WHILE managing the business of Brown, Jones & Co., as above, I am, at same time, continuing to act as General Manager of the HONGKONG PLANTATION COMPANY.
H. W. S. EDMUNDS.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2368]

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. L. M. H. BOLSEBEE to sign our Firm at Hongkong and Canton for PRODUCTION.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2390]

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EDWARD LANGLEY has ceased to be connected with our business. Mr. SOUTHERN KENT has been appointed our REPRESENTATIVE for the HARBOR and SHEDDING BUSINESS, and all orders submitted to his charge will receive immediate attention.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
J. R. CAPELL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1902. [2115]

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